# Dulles Corridor Special Study Transportation Analysis of Current Comprehensive Plan

Presented to:

Reston Master Plan Special Study Task Force

Presented by:

Fairfax County Department of Transportation

October 26, 2010



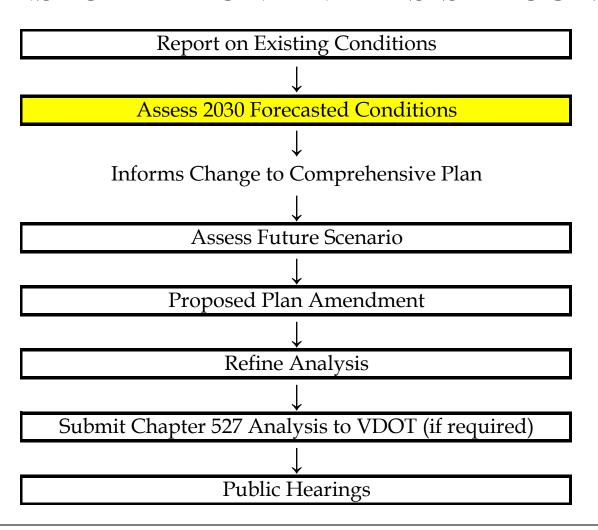
## **Presentation Outline**

- Purpose of Analysis
- Assumptions in Model
- Travel Trends and Transit Usage
- Road Network Performance
- General Mitigation Strategies
- Questions/Discussion





### TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS PROCESS





# Purpose of Analysis

- To Evaluate Forecasted Conditions for 2030
  - Travel Trends
    - Changes in where and how people travel
  - Transit Usage
    - Changes due to Metrorail
  - Road Performance
    - Critical Intersections
    - Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)



## What is the Model?

- Travel Demand Forecasting Model
  - Tool Used by all MPO's in US
  - Regional Model used by MWCOG with County Enhancements
- Land Use is Divided into Zones (TAZ's)
- Supply of Transportation is represented by the highway and transit network
- Demand for Travel Developed Using a Series of Mathematical Models
- Provides information such as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and mode choice/use



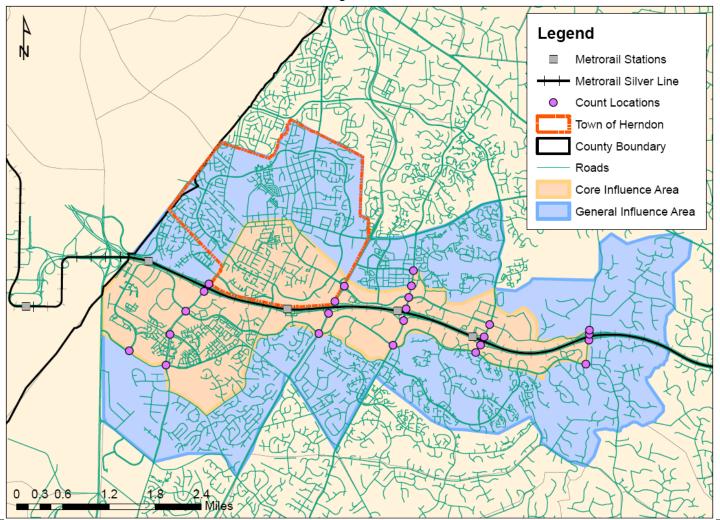
## Model Assumptions

- Study Area
- Land Use MWCOG Round 7.2 + recent County Plan Amendments
- Road network improvements for 2030
- Transit Stations along Phase II of Dulles Rail are open and bus service is reoriented to serve rail stations and local area





# Study Area



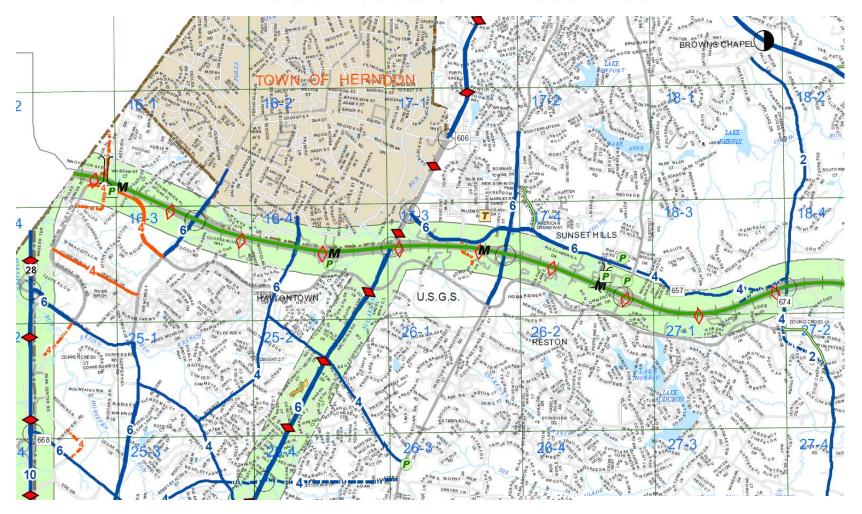


# Study Area Land Use (4 Station Areas)

			Change 2005-2030		
Land Use	Base 2005	Euture 2030	#	%	
Residential					
Households	33,109	50,276	17,167	51.8%	
Non-Residential SF					
Office SF	30,766,750	43,989,400	13,222,650	43.0%	
Retail SF	3,540,000	4,969,600	1,429,600	40.4%	
Industrial SF	1,396,800	<u>1,607,400</u>	<u>210,600</u>	<u>15.1%</u>	
TotalSF	35,703,550	50,566,400	14,862,850	41.6%	



## Road Network Assumed





## Road Improvements Assumed in 2030 Base

- Widening of Route 28 to ten lanes including an HOV lane in each direction
- Widening of the Fairfax County Parkway to six lanes including an HOV lane in each direction
- An overpass across the Dulles Toll Road near the County line (Rock Hill Road Overpass)
- An overpass across the Dulles Toll Road west of Wiehle Avenue (Soapstone Overpass)
- Widening of Centreville Road to six lanes per County Transportation Plan
- The extension of Sunrise Valley Drive south of Frying Pan Road, completion of improvements to West Ox Road, Coppermine Road, and Reston Parkway, and widening/improvement of Fox Mill Road, Monroe Street, and Frying Pan Road

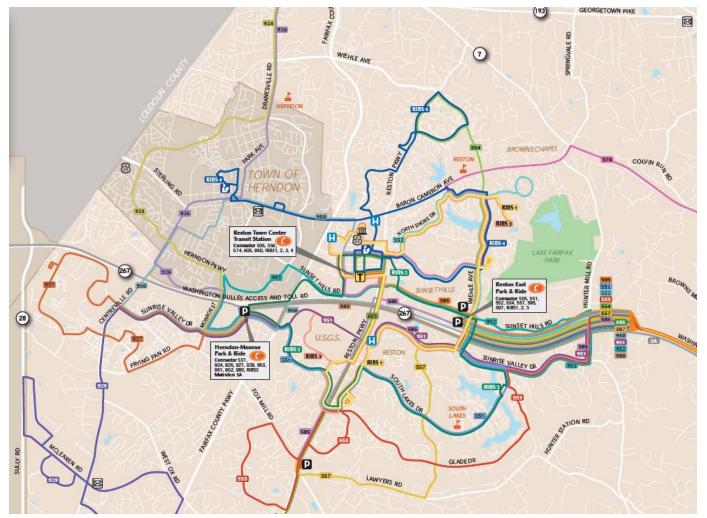


# Transit Service Existing and Future (2030)

	Existing (Per Peak Hour)			Future (2030) (Per Peak Hour)		
Transit Service Area	Buses	Trains	Seats	Buses	Trains	Seats
Eastern Edge of Study Area	65	0	2,600	30	17	9,360
Route 7	5	0	200	5	0	200
Route 28	0	0	0	2	0	80

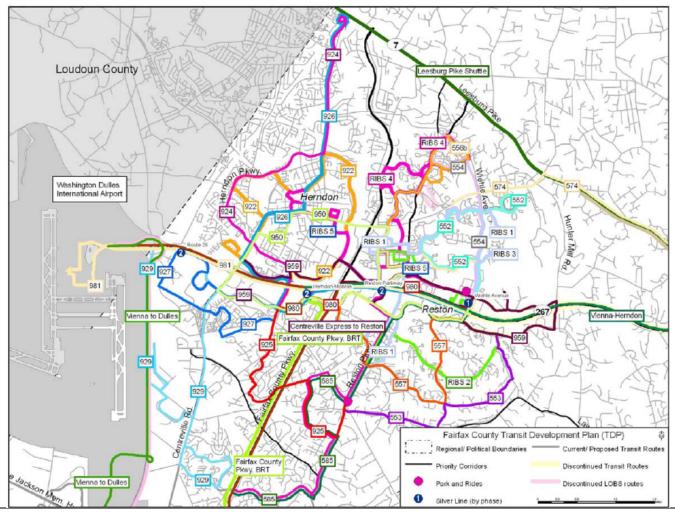


# Existing Transit (Bus Only)





## Future Transit (Bus and Rail)



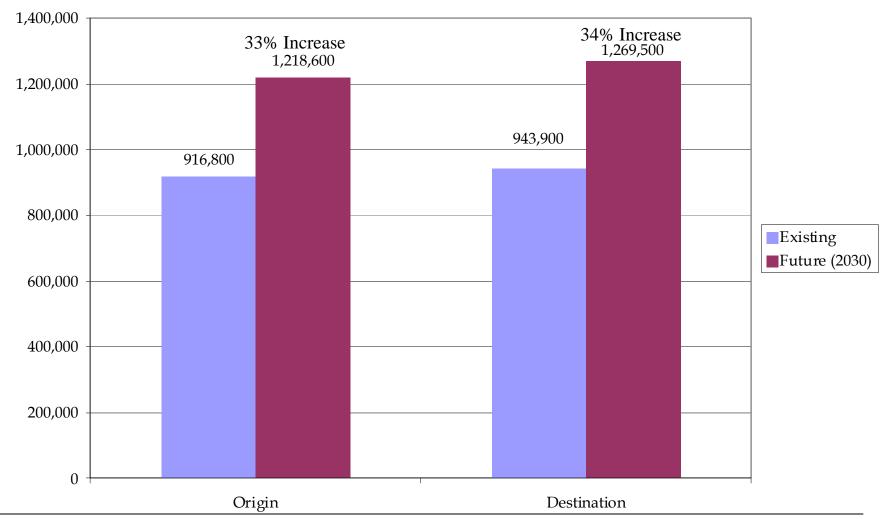


# Travel Trends and Transit Usage





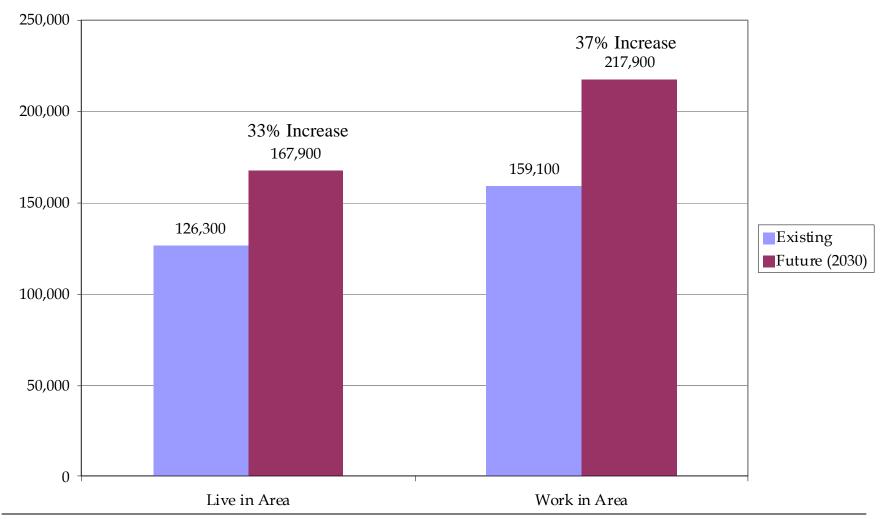
#### Motorized Trips in the Study Area







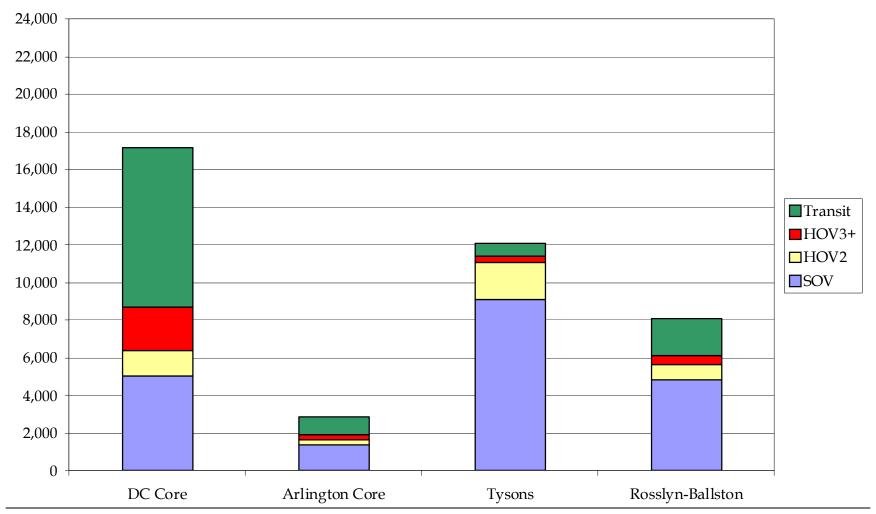
#### Motorized Commuter Trips in Study Area







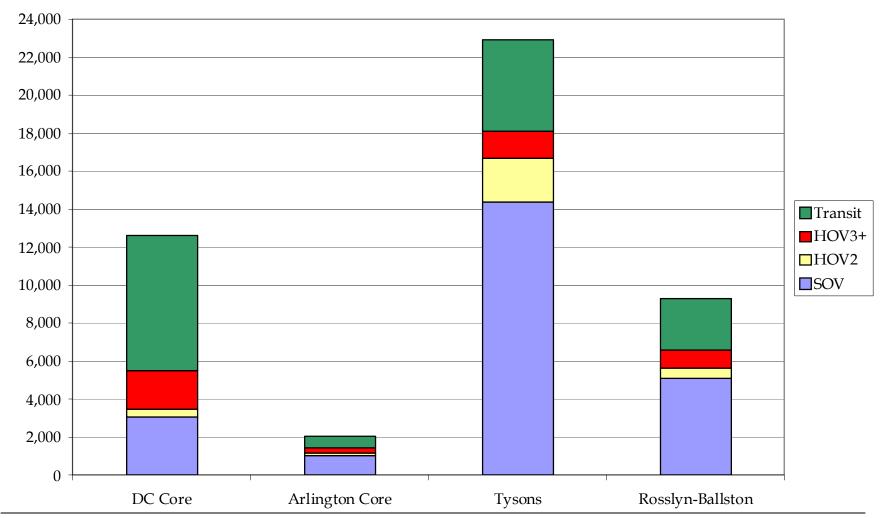
#### Existing Mode of Choice for Commuters that Live in Study Area







#### Future Mode of Choice for Commuters that Live in Study Area



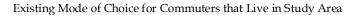


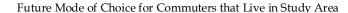


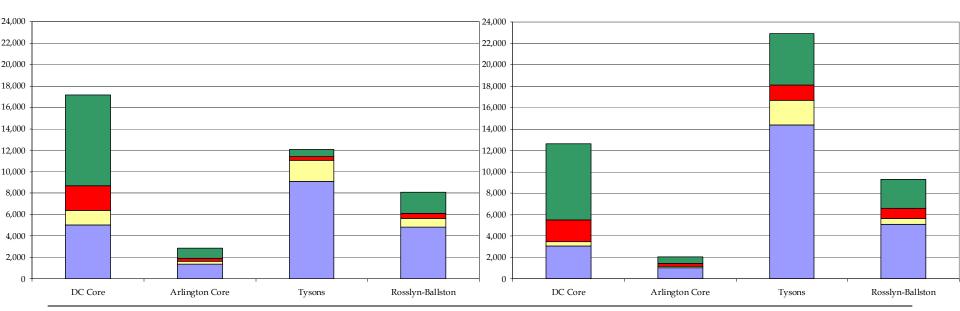
## TRAVEL TRENDS

- •Commuting to "Silver Line" locations and internal trips increases from 48% to 57%
- •Fewer Commuters to D.C. but greater percentage will use transit
- •Commuting to Tysons nearly doubles with transit use increasing by a factor of 7

- •Commuting to Arlington increases by only 9% with transit use increasing from 27% to 30%
- •Internal commuting trips increase from 22% to 29%



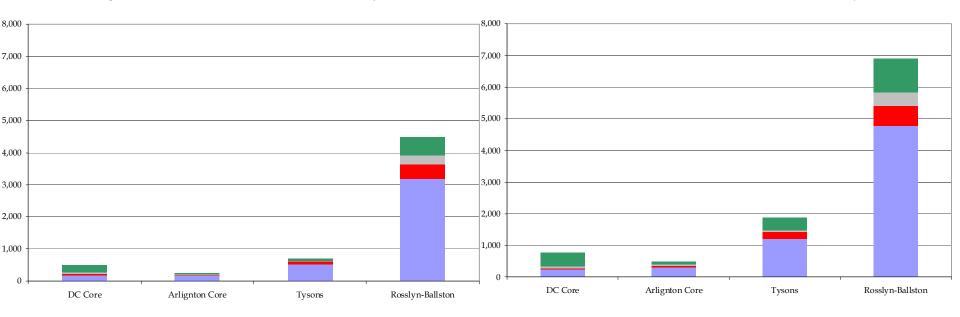






#### Existing Mode of Choice for Commuters that Work in Study Area

#### Future Mode of Choice for Commuters that Work in the Study Area





## Road Network Performance





#### Roadway Segments or L.O.S. Controlled Access Highways

#### Intersections

A Free flow, low traffic density.

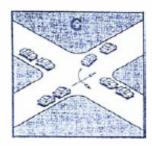
No vehicle waits longer than one signal indication.

B Delay is not unreasonable, stable traffic flow.

On a rare occasion motorists wait through more than one signal indication.

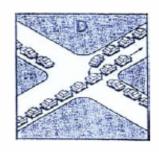


Stable condition, movements somewhat restricted due to higher volumes, but not objectionable for motorists. Intermittently drivers wait through more than one signal indication, and occasionally backups may develop behind left turning vehicles, traffic flow still stable and acceptable.



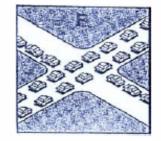
Movements more restricted, queues and delays may occur during short peaks, but lower demands occur often enough to permit clearing, thus preventing excessive backups.

Delays at intersections may become extensive with some, especially left-turning vehicles waiting two or more signal indications, but enough cycles with lower demand occur to permit periodic clearance, thus preventing excessive back-ups.



Actual capacity of the roadway involves delay to all motorists due to congestion.

Very long queues may create lengthy delays, especially for left turning vehicles.



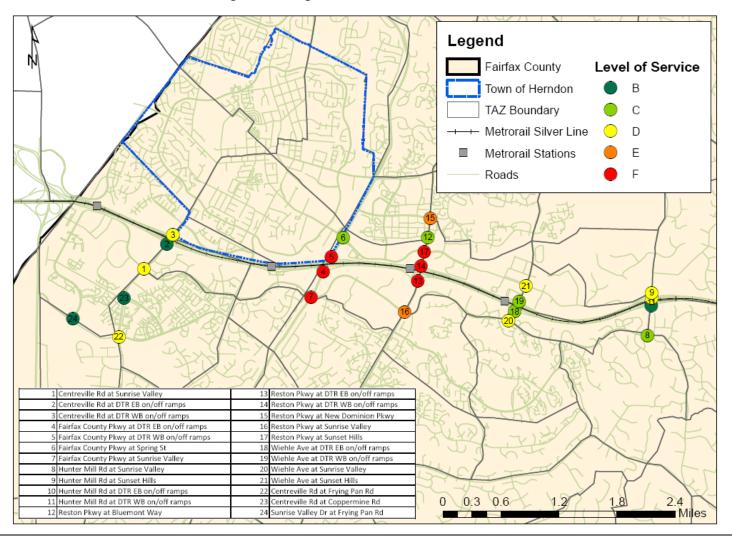
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Forced flow with demand volumes greater than capacity resulting in complete congestion. Volumes drop to zero in extreme cases.

Backups from locations downstream restrict or prevent movement of vehicles out of approach creating a storage area during part or all of an hour.



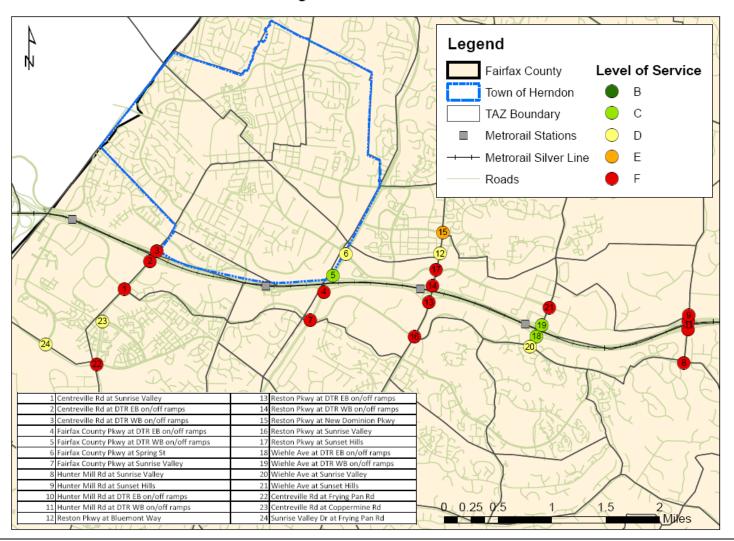
#### Existing Morning Peak Hour Level of Service







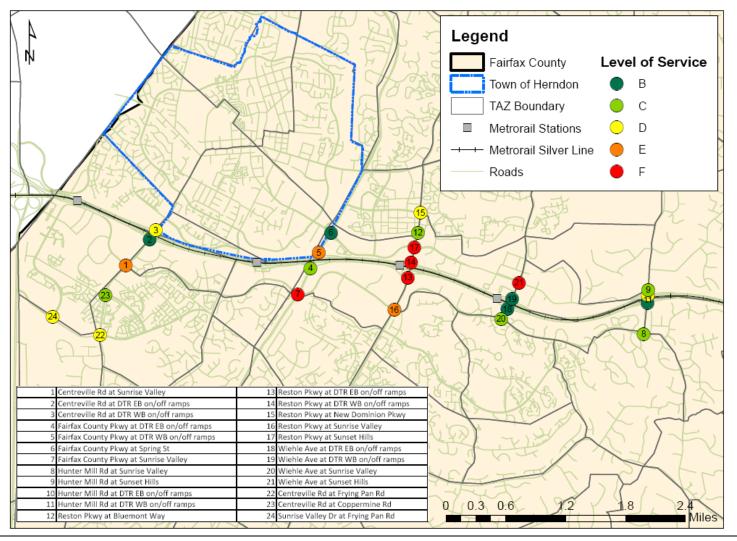
#### Future Morning Peak Hour Level of Service







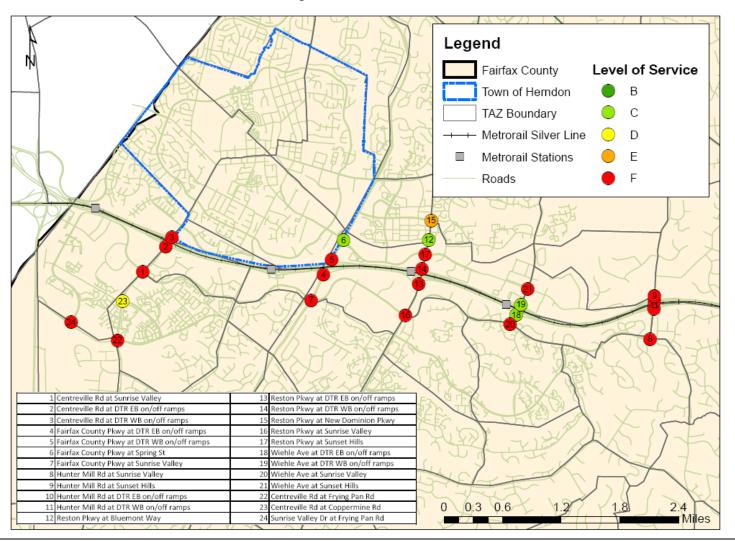
#### Existing Evening Peak Hour Level of Service





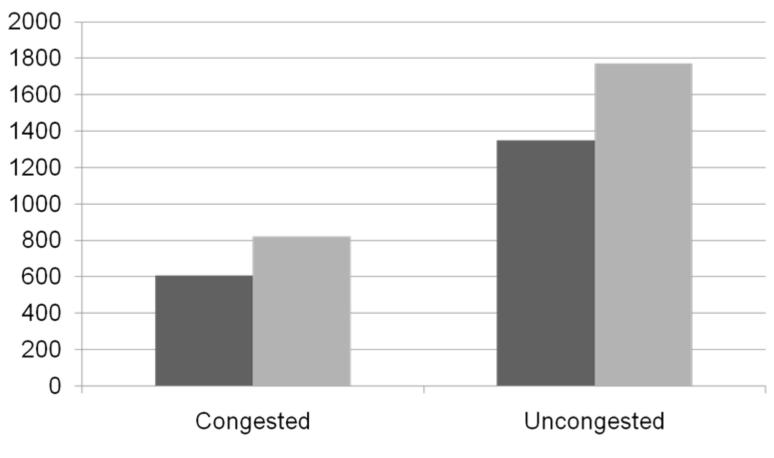


#### Future Evening Peak Hour Level of Service





## Study Area Total VMT Congested and Uncongested



■ Existing ■ Future



## General Mitigation Strategies

- Strategic Land Use (TOD)
  - Mixed –Use, Location, Type
- Local Connections
- Enhanced Pedestrian and Bicycle Paths
- Increase Use of Transit
- Enhanced TDM
- Traffic Operations
- Intersection Improvements



# Questions/Discussion

